

HIS WIFE'S SPELL BROKEN.

MRS. TRIPP IN AN INSANE WARD.

HER HUSBAND COMES OUT OF HIS HYPNOTIC TRANCE AND PEACE REIGNS OVER MORE

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

Quiet once more reigned in the boarding-house of Mrs. Lodewick, at No. 64 East Eleventh-st., last night, and Mrs. Martha Tripp, who had been the master there for several days, carried on her communications with the spirit world in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, where she was sent yesterday afternoon by Police Justice Divver. Removed from his wife's influence, James Barnes Tripp, the sewing machine inventor, ceased to follow Zanoni in trying to become an earthly immortal by abstaining from food and sleep, and spent the afternoon and early evening taking a nap to restore his shattered nerves. He also had a good dinner and in the evening appeared to be perfectly rational, and his friends said that he would be all right.

It was a lively forenoon at the Lodewick house. Mrs. Tripp was in full possession. Mrs. Lodewick having failed the day before in her efforts to get City Marshal Dowd to eject Mrs. Tripp under dispossess proceedings, again went in the morning to Police Justice Divver at Jefferson Market Police Court to have Mrs. Tripp arrested on the ground of insanity. She did not find the justice, however, and had to postpone her complaint until afternoon. Meanwhile, Mrs. Tripp with the aid of the spirits wrote letters with a pencil on brown wrapping-paper. She wrote to fellow boarders, Mr. and Mrs. Miranda, twice, telling them she would give them \$20,000 to help her in her detective work. She wrote many other letters, and finally ran out of paper. Then Mr. Tripp, who appears to be completely under his wife's hypnotic influence, left the house to buy some more. Among the boarders at the house are two young women from Saratoga, Miss Bradshaw and Miss Gillespie. They are known to Mrs. Tripp as "the Saratoga girls." When Mr. Tripp came out of the house one of the "girls" threw up a window and informed the persons in the street that that was Mrs. Tripp. He went and got the paper and came back smiling. He remarked as he entered the house, "This is perfectly ridiculous, all this talk about my wife. I have just been buying her some paper. She says she will be charmed to see you, I'm sure. She started to do so, but did not succeed, for the landlady locked him up downstairs. She says he is all right except when his wife hypnotizes him, and then he does whatever she commands, and between them there is no peace in the house. Miss Bradshaw, meanwhile, induced Mrs. Tripp to keep quiet."

Mrs. Lodewick then went again for a warrant. This time she succeeded, and Court Officers Foley, McGuekin and Moffat went to serve it. Mrs. Lodewick had a carriage at the door when the officers arrived. They went at once to Mrs. Tripp's room in the rear of the second floor. She sat at a desk scribbling. She is about forty years old, is short, and has blue eyes and chestnut hair. She wore a red and blue wrapper. The officers showed their warrant and Mrs. Tripp read it through. Then she wrote:

"Private: The plan works to a charm, and that long document they refuse to read was read enough to know that the time was up and no more." "Throw it on the floor near by, and if they attempt to pick it up, simply—"" Here she stopped. When told to come, she said:

"I have my own police. I am busy with my detective work. If the judge wants to see me, let him come here."

The officers told her to put on a dress to go with them, and she went into an adjoining room to do so. She waited a long time, and then, hearing knocks, followed. She sat still and refused to move. After a struggle, in which she tore her clothing off three times, they succeeded in dressing her and taking her to the carriage. She attempted to jump out of the window.

To Justice Divver she said she was enraged in private detective work, with the aid of spirits. She had an invention to help her. Mrs. Lodewick was trying to have her locked up because she was in love with her husband. The justice asked if he were in love with Mrs. Lodewick. With a look of scorn at her landlady, Mrs. Tripp replied: "No; I think not." She said that she had had two husbands. The first was killed alive, but she thought him still alive, and her detective work principally concerned itself with him. After that she said she was hungry and had not had a "square meal" in six weeks, and she wanted a "square meal" she was put into an ambulance and taken to Bellevue. She made no resistance, and refused to talk to the surgeon. Dr. Fitch will examine her to-day.

Mrs. Tripp left many notes behind her. They were all incoherent. To her first husband she wrote in regard to her hopes of finding him, and to her present one she complained that he had not returned to her, and told him not to let people steal his inventions, and asked if he had been spirited away when he went for the paper.

Mr. Tripp has taken no part in the proceedings against his wife, and this led the justice at first to question the propriety of issuing the warrant. He is fifty-five years old and a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Early in life he became an inventor and helped Gibbs to make the first wooden model for his sewing machine. He is the inventor of the Leader machine. About twelve years ago he was an expert for the White Sewing Machine Company at Cleveland. He then went to California, where he met his wife. She had a good mind and was ambitious to be a fortune teller. He left her for three years. Then he organized a grand opera company, and sank all his property, amounting to about \$10,000, in it. The company was stranded in the West. Some time ago Mrs. Tripp went to California, and on her return became infatuated with spiritualism. She thought mediums did not need to eat, and she would not let her husband eat anything. She said, "I will tell him he is a spirit, and he will be cured." This greatly weakened his system, and it is said that, for the first time, she began to hypnotize him. Since then, he has been at the mercy of her will. Mrs. Tripp has made it a rule to give her sewing machine inventions to any other man living. He has a rotary sewing-machine which uses an oil channel. Mrs. Lodewick advanced some money to purchase it, and he has been using it for four years' board. He has also invented a rotary machine requiring no oil, and it has been successfully tested for three months. Dr. Samuel Ayers has an interest in this machine, and Mrs. W. H. Ayers, some time ago, attempted to form a company to put it on the market. All the money which Tripp has had recently, came from the sale of small devices for sewing machines which brought him a few hundred dollars at a time.

Mrs. Lodewick says that she will keep Mr. Tripp, now that he is away from his wife's hypnotic influence. He is an old friend. She was friendly with his wife also until she became crazy.

NOT DECEIVED BY THE LOTTERY.

New-Orleans, Feb. 5.—"The New Delta," the organ of the anti lottery party in this State, contains an interview with F. R. Knutson, chairman of the Anti-Lottery Democratic Executive Committee, who uses this language: "The letter published by John A. Morris, which contains the lottery proposition, does not make the slightest change in the campaign or in the programme of our party. The proposition heretofore made by the lottery company is no longer acceptable to its advocates by reason of the curtailment of its revenue through the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. But should they attempt to capture the State Government convention, under the guise to call a constitutional convention, under the pretext of regulating the currency, or to obtain another grant for the lottery in new condition upon terms more favorable to its advocates than the amendment now before the people, or adopt some other means of achieving their object, all former experience with the lottery has taught us that it is futile in occult schemes to effect

its purposes. We intend to see that the amendment is voted down in April by such a majority as to provide all possibility of further agitation on the question, and that no lotteries have been placed on guard until all lotteries have ceased to maintain any legal existence in the State of Louisiana. We are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of the canvass."

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 5.—Representative Priton, upon the arrival of the New-Orleans papers today, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this House, speaking for the moral people of this Commonwealth, sends greeting to the opponents of the lottery, and commends and congratulates the country that the days of the lottery are numbered.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

OUTLINE OF THE ADDRESS WITH WHICH PARLIAMENT WILL BE OPENED ON TUESDAY.

THE PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND—FOREIGN AFFAIRS—SOME OF THE MEASURES ANNOUNCED—ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION.

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London, Feb. 5.—The Cabinet sat for nearly three hours yesterday, shaping the speech from the throne which Parliament will be opened on Tuesday. The unusual length of time spent over the document is attributed to the difference of opinion as to whether or not any reference should be made to the coming session as bringing the present Parliament near the close of its career. It was finally determined that nothing should be said on that subject. The Queen, in Privy Council at Osborne House to-morrow, will formally consider and approve the draft of the speech. To-day Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, had interviews with Messrs. Hodge and Milner, and Mr. Chamberlain will reply respectively more and second the address to the Queen, and he communicated the speech to them, according to custom, in order to enable them to prepare for the occasion.

The speech opens with a reference to the sympathy of the Nation for the royal family over its recent bereavement alludes to the death of the Khedive as not affecting British relations with Egypt; refers to the continued prosperity of the country, saying that there is no reason to fear that England will be ultimately affected by foreign tariff legislation; and congratulates the country upon the prospects of an early settlement of the fishing sea dispute and upon the pacific aspect of foreign affairs generally. The speech mentions the Irish Land Government and Education bills as adding completeness to a series of measures for securing order in and the welfare of Ireland. Other measures announced are a Small Holdings bill, a District Council Bill, and bills to reform the India Council and to provide private legislation. The last measure has importance beyond its application to Scotland, as affirming and extending the principle of local government. It proposes to remove Scotch private bills from the consideration of House of Commons committees to judicial committees sitting in certain districts in Scotland. The Archbishop of Canterbury has a Clergy Discipline bill, which the Government will support.

This constitutes the business of the session. The leaders of the Opposition do not intend to move any motion of no confidence in the Government, but will appear in the House of Commons in the first week of the session. He has delegated to Sir William Vernon in the task of questioning the Government as to the Irish Land bill, and to Mr. Chamberlain as to the District Council Bill. If the Opposition will move any motion of no confidence in the Government, it will be a matter of great importance. The Opposition will move any motion of no confidence in the Government, it will be a matter of great importance. The Opposition will move any motion of no confidence in the Government, it will be a matter of great importance.

MRS. OSBORNE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

DISCHARGED BY THE LORD MAYOR AND PROMPTLY REARRESTED—A PAINFUL SCENE IN COURT.

London, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who voluntarily surrendered herself to the police yesterday to answer the charges made against her in relation to the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Harcourt, formerly an inmate friend of the accused, was formally arraigned before Lord Mayor Evans this morning. Owing to the social standing of all the parties to the case, the affair has caused widespread interest. The Lord Mayor held his court in the old Council Chamber in the Guildhall, and the little room speedily filled. Not only were the lobbies filled by would-be spectators, but the streets outside were crowded with men and women. The appearance of the crowd, both inside and outside the building, were with Captain Osborne and his wife.

Mrs. Osborne was seated in front of the Solicitor's bench, directly facing the chair of Lord Mayor Evans. On her right was her husband, and on her left were the detectives. She appeared to be utterly broken down. Captain Osborne was devoted in his attention to her. He kept his hand on her arm, and tried constantly to comfort her. After the usual formalities had been complied with, the court was declared open, and the formal charge against Mrs. Osborne of obtaining money under false pretenses by representing herself to be the wife of the late Lord Mayor Evans was read. Mrs. Osborne's solicitor announced that Mrs. Osborne had surrendered herself voluntarily to the police, in order to meet the charge against her. Lord Mayor Evans said he was unable to proceed with the case until the Treasury was consulted. Then, ensued a long delay, which proved too much for the strained nerves of Mrs. Osborne. She seemed to be choking and became hysterical. Finally the scene became extremely painful, and at the Lord Mayor's suggestion, the scene and the woman were taken to an adjoining committee room to woman was coming of the representative of the Treasury.

After quiet had once more been restored there was another long wait. Finally, Mr. Cuffe, representing the Treasury, appeared in the courtroom and the hearing was resumed. The Lord Mayor said that the case would not require the presence of Mrs. Osborne, and she therefore did not again appear. Mr. Cuffe said that the Treasury had no evidence against Mrs. Osborne, and that she was discharged. Mrs. Osborne was then taken to an adjoining committee room to woman was coming of the representative of the Treasury.

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AN IMPORTANT FRENCH SCHOOL CLOSED.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Owing to serious disorders, consequent upon the authorities not allowing the students of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, one of the principal schools in France, to hold their annual procession, the head master of the institution, with the approval of M. Roche, Minister of Commerce and Industry, has dismissed the students and closed the school.

THE WARSHIP VICTORIA FLOATED.

London, Feb. 5.—The official of the Admiralty is highly pleased by the receipt of a telegram from Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon, announcing that the warship Victoria, flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron, which went ashore near Malen a few days ago, has been floated. The Vice Admiral says that the injury sustained by the vessel from her stranding is slight. She will return to Malta, where a close examination will be made.

CANADIAN MINISTERS GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—W. G. Parmelee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and Douglas Stewart, private secretary to the Minister of Justice, will accompany the three Ministers to Washington on Monday. Nothing definite as to the precise nature of the visit can be ascertained, but it is thought that the Canadian government is approaching solution.

THE ELIZABETHAN SALVORS LOSE THEIR CASE.

Nassau, N. P., Feb. 5.—The Admiralty in the Admiralty Court of the Andros Island Admiralty against the steamship Elizabethan has been decided in favor of the defendant. The judge deciding this largely on account of the facts, the judge deciding this largely on account of the facts, the judge deciding this largely on account of the facts.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The papers here today say that a financial crisis has been arrested for several days. His relatives, they add, have found him in a state of collapse. The house today opened its doors, but closed generally. Credit Panier advanced ten francs.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—At a meeting to-day of the McCarthy section of the Irish Parliamentary party Justin McCarthy was re-elected president.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—The preliminary hearing in the charge of conspiracy against Deputy Collector Towhey and Converse J. Smith, special agent, was resumed yesterday, but the feature of the day was the appearance of a representative of the Canadian Department of Justice, who will be present in behalf of the Crown. He will not take any part in the proceedings. All former experience with the lottery has taught us that it is futile in occult schemes to effect

fairness or impartiality, and in such event he will act, representing the highest judicial authority in the Dominion. His appearance indicates that the arrest of these officers, while in the performance of their duty, is assuming international importance, and that the Canadian Government is determined to protect agents of the American Government.

POLICE STILL GUARD MR. EGAN'S HOUSE.

IN DANGER OF ATTACK BY A SANTIAGO MOVEMENT—THE ASSAULTS OF THE BALTIMORE MEN INCREASED.

London, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of "The Times" at Valparaiso says that the police guard at the house of Mr. Egan, the United States Minister at Santiago, is maintaining by the Chilean authorities with the view of preventing any attack at the instance of the rough element. This fact, the correspondent says, threatens to bring about a reopening of the difficulty with the United States.

The correspondent further says that the police judge at Valparaiso has increased the severity of the sentences imposed upon the assaults of the sailors of the United States. This course was demanded by the President. The prisoners may appeal from the extra sentences.

In the absence of information from another source, it would be difficult to pronounce in regard to the accuracy of any facts advanced by "The London Times" correspondents at Valparaiso. It has been fully proved that they could not be trusted. The first correspondent of the civil war there, was a Mr. Harvey, who, having been befriended in Valparaiso, blindly sided with him, and became the most scurrilous of La Moneda, the Chilean White House. The stories called over, or written, by Mr. Harvey, were so obviously of the cock-and-bull order that he was replaced by Mr. Thompson, then a correspondent of "The London Times" at Valparaiso. Mr. Thompson, who wrote much about the political strife, which was ended soon after his arrival in Chile by the victory of the Constitutional Junta over the Dictator. Mr. Thompson then turned his attention to the foreign relations of Chile; and a true friend, he imagined that the best way to help maintain British commercial and political influence in the South American Republic was to represent the Chileans as the victims of the United States. He was not only a misrepresenter, but a mischievous one. He was not only a misrepresenter, but a mischievous one. He was not only a misrepresenter, but a mischievous one.

Thus he reports that the police guard at the house of the American Minister at Santiago is maintained by Chilean authorities to prevent "any attack at the instance of the rough element." Supposed that this information is correct, it is a very curious statement. It is the duty of the United States to protect its citizens in Chile. It is the duty of the United States to protect its citizens in Chile. It is the duty of the United States to protect its citizens in Chile.

HE ASSAULTED A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

London, Feb. 5.—Frank Carey appeared in the West Minister Police Court to-day, to answer a charge of assaulting Brandon Thomas, manager of the Court Theatre, who was acting in the play "A Chamberlain's Story." Carey was charged with having assaulted Mr. Thomas on the stage of the Court Theatre. Carey was charged with having assaulted Mr. Thomas on the stage of the Court Theatre. Carey was charged with having assaulted Mr. Thomas on the stage of the Court Theatre.

LORD SALISBURY SEVERELY CRITICIZED.

London, Feb. 5.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt spoke to-day at Southampton. In the course of his address he took occasion to make some very severe remarks on the policy of Lord Salisbury's "United Kingdom" in relation to the Catholic Irish. In his speech at Exeter on Tuesday last, he pronounced the President's remarks on that head as "disrespectful and worthy a violent, drunken outburst," adding that "such an appeal to the wicked passion of national hatred" was "not only shameful but mischievous on the part of a statesman in Lord Salisbury's position."

THE KAISER UNWILLING TO LOSE DR. MIQUEL.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The Kaiser's physician, Dr. Emil Miquel, while conversing with Herr Bismarck, a National Liberal, at a Parliamentary dinner given recently by Chancellor von Caprivi, said that he would be greatly pained if the present situation of affairs, brought about by the President's resignation of Dr. Miquel, the President Minister of Finance. The Emperor decided that the consequences of such action on the part of Dr. Miquel, should be serious. The Emperor decided that the consequences of such action on the part of Dr. Miquel, should be serious.

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THE STEAMER TWENTY-FIVE MILES OUT OF HER COURSE WHEN SHE GROUNDED—LIFE-SAVING CREWS AT THE SCENE—ATTEMPTS TO FLOAT HER.

Atlantic City, Feb. 5.—The steamship Venezuela, Captain Chambers, bound from La Guayra, South America, to New-York, with a cargo of hides and coffee, went ashore on Brigantine Shoals near this place at 11 o'clock to-day in a severe squall. The persons on board of the stranded steamer included the crew of fifty-four men and eleven passengers. When the steamer struck on the shoals and was found to be hard aground, a signal for assistance was sent up, which was seen by Captain William Holdikom and Captain James Abrams of the Brigantine and Short Beach Life-Saving Stations. With their crews and apparatus they promptly went to the assistance of the stranded vessel. Lifeboats were manned, and, although the weather was thick and the sea running high, the life-saving men succeeded in reaching the steamer, but Captain Chambers told the life-savers that as the steamer did not appear to be in any immediate danger, the passengers and crew would remain on board.

The stranded steamer this evening was lying in an easy position, and it was hoped she would be floated at high tide to-night. The vessel does not appear to have sustained any serious damage. At the time the steamer went on the shoals she was under full steam, and in the heavy squall the captain was unable to sight land.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Atlantic City, N. J., says: "The Venezuela is stranded on the inside of the outer shoal, occupying almost the same position as the schooner Church, which grounded there about a month ago. Two life-saving crews, from the North and South Brigantine Stations, are on the scene ready to render whatever assistance is needed. About 1 o'clock this afternoon the Venezuela with the assistance of a full head of steam and a high tide pulled off the shoal, but owing to the helmsman's ignorance of the shallows by which the steamer is surrounded, she immediately grounded again."

"The passengers were greatly frightened when the steamer went ashore, but upon the assurance of the captain of the life-saving crew that there was no immediate danger, they decided to remain aboard. The steamer Tanager, of the Atlantic and Gulf Wrecking Company, and the tug of the North American Marine Insurance Company have arrived and are lying by the Venezuela. Assistance is also expected from New-York, and an effort will be made to float the steamer at high tide to-night, which will be about 3 a. m. The steamer is lying with her prow pointing seaward, and the sea is running light, but should a stiff northerly breeze spring up, she will be in a dangerous position. The life-saving crews are now busy making soundings around the steamer, and every one is hopeful of pulling her off at high tide."

"How the Venezuela happened to strand is not known at this time, but one of the life-saving crew gave as his opinion that the captain must have lost his bearings in the fog, as he was fully twenty-five miles out of his course when the steamer struck. At the time she went ashore, the Venezuela was steaming fully ten knots an hour, and was driven high upon the yielding sand. It may be probable that part of the cargo will be lost or injured before the vessel can be pulled off."

The Venezuela is one of the newest of the steamers of the Red D. Line. She was built in Philadelphia in 1888. Her tonnage is 2,825, and she is commanded by Captain J. Chambers. She is an iron screw steamer and is one of the vessels designated to carry mail under the recent ocean mail-carrying law. When the Venezuela was in port before she had a trial trip to see if she came up to the requirements of the law, and was found to be satisfactory in every respect. At the office of London, Messrs. J. Ballantyne & Co. said that the ship was valued at \$100,000, and that she carried a crew of fifty-five men, all told. She is a staunch ship, and her agents expected that she would get off the shoals all right. The Merritt Wrecking Company ordered a tug from Norfolk and one from here to her assistance, as soon as the news of her stranding was received here yesterday. The Delaware Breakwater Company sent out two tugs, the America and the Tanager, to go to the assistance of the Venezuela.

A dispatch was received by the agents here yesterday afternoon from the purser of the stranded steamer, saying that he was on his way to New-York. The Venezuela is one of the steamers which has been surveyed by the Government with a view to transforming her into a cruiser in case of necessity. Brigantine shoals, where she grounded, extend for some distance off the New-Jersey coast, and the Venezuela was driven ashore by a heavy sea. A large number of ships have been withdrawn from this trade, pending a revival in the rates of freight. These have run down lower than ever before in the history of this port, and it is considered probable that the bottom has been reached, and that all imports of goods from the Continent from this date until for moving the new crop.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHEAT MARKET ACTIVE.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Considerable activity prevailed in the local wheat market to-day and prices were higher on the strength of the improvement in the eastern and foreign markets. Buyer the season opened at \$1.03 1/2 and closed firm at \$1.04 1/2. Sold at \$1.04 1/2. The surplus in the stocks of wheat on hand is not heavy, there being, it is estimated, a little over 200,000 bushels available for export. As an offset to this, which in itself would have a tendency to create higher prices, the new crop promises to be a heavy one. The outlook for the season's product is considered unusually bright, and all reports coming in from the country are favorable. The rainfall, while not heavy, has been timely and generally distributed, and the growth of the crop is materially improved within a month, and a large number of ships have been withdrawn from this trade, pending a revival in the rates of freight. These have run down lower than ever before in the history of this port, and it is considered probable that the bottom has been reached, and that all imports of goods from the Continent from this date until for moving the new crop.

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"How the Venezuela happened to strand is not known at this time, but one of the life-saving crew gave as his opinion that the captain must have lost his bearings in the fog, as he was fully twenty-five miles out of his course when the steamer struck. At the time she went ashore, the Venezuela was steaming fully ten knots an hour, and was driven high upon the yielding sand. It may be probable that part of the cargo will be lost or injured before the vessel can be pulled off."

The Venezuela is one of the newest of the steamers of the Red D. Line. She was built in Philadelphia in 1888. Her tonnage is 2,825, and she is commanded by Captain J. Chambers. She is an iron screw steamer and is one of the vessels designated to carry mail under the recent ocean mail-carrying law. When the Venezuela was in port before she had a trial trip to see if she came up to the requirements of the law, and was found to be satisfactory in every respect. At the office of London, Messrs. J. Ballantyne & Co. said that the ship was valued at \$100,000, and that she carried a crew of fifty-five men, all told. She is a staunch ship, and her agents expected that she would get off the shoals all right. The Merritt Wrecking Company ordered a tug from Norfolk and one from here to her assistance, as soon as the news of her stranding was received here yesterday. The Delaware Breakwater Company sent out two tugs, the America and the Tanager, to go to the assistance of the Venezuela.

A dispatch was received by the agents here yesterday afternoon from the purser of the stranded steamer, saying that he was on his way to New-York. The Venezuela is one of the steamers which has been surveyed by the Government with a view to transforming her into a cruiser in case of necessity. Brigantine shoals, where she grounded, extend for some distance off the New-Jersey coast, and the Venezuela was driven ashore by a heavy sea. A large number of ships have been withdrawn from this trade, pending a revival in the rates of freight. These have run down lower than ever before in the history of this port, and it is considered probable that the bottom has been reached, and that all imports of goods from the Continent from this date until for moving the new crop.

THE SAN FRANCISCO WHEAT MARKET ACTIVE.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Considerable activity prevailed in the local wheat market to-day and prices were higher on the strength of the improvement in the eastern and foreign markets. Buyer the season opened at \$1.03 1/2 and closed firm at \$1.04 1/2. Sold at \$1.04 1/2. The surplus in the stocks of wheat on hand is not heavy, there being, it is estimated, a little over 200,000 bushels available for export. As an offset to this, which in itself would have a tendency to create higher prices, the new crop promises to be a heavy one. The outlook for the season's product is considered unusually bright, and all reports coming in from the country are favorable. The rainfall, while not heavy, has been timely and generally distributed, and the growth of the crop is materially improved within a month, and a large number of ships have been withdrawn from this trade, pending a revival in the rates of freight. These have run down lower than ever before in the history of this port, and it is considered probable that the bottom has been reached, and that all imports of goods from the Continent from this date until for moving the new crop.

THE VENEZUELA STRANDED.

SHE GOES ON BRIGANTINE SHOOTS IN THICK WEATHER AT MIDDAY.

THE STEAMER TWENTY-FIVE MILES OUT OF HER COURSE WHEN SHE GROUNDED—LIFE-SAVING CREWS AT THE SCENE—ATTEMPTS TO FLOAT HER.

Atlantic City, Feb. 5.—The steamship Venezuela, Captain Chambers, bound from La Guayra, South America, to New-York, with a cargo of hides and coffee, went ashore on Brigantine Shoals near this place at 11 o'clock to-day in a severe squall. The persons on board of the stranded steamer included the crew of fifty-four men and eleven passengers. When the steamer struck on the shoals and was found to be hard aground, a signal for assistance was sent up, which was seen by Captain William Holdikom and Captain James Abrams of the Brigantine and Short Beach Life-Saving Stations. With their crews and apparatus they promptly went to the assistance of the stranded vessel. Lifeboats were manned, and, although the weather was thick and the sea running high, the life-saving men succeeded in reaching the steamer, but Captain Chambers told the life-savers that as the steamer did not appear to be in any immediate danger, the passengers and crew would remain on board.

The stranded steamer this evening was lying in an easy position, and it was hoped she would be floated at high tide to-night. The vessel does not appear to have sustained any serious damage. At the time the steamer went on the shoals she was under full steam, and in the heavy squall the captain was unable to sight land.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Atlantic City, N. J., says: "The Venezuela is stranded on the inside of the outer sho